

# LIK

there been moe, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many.  
 By charms of art was hurried down;  
 Fore'd with regret to leave her native sphere,  
 Came but awhile on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.  
 Why do you longer feed on loathed light,  
 Or *liking* find to *live* on earthly mold. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The white thorn is in leaf, and the *black* tree.  
*Li'lied*, adj. [from *li*.] Embellished with lilies.  
 Nymphs and shepherds dance no more  
 By fandy Ladon's *lilted* banks. *Milton.*  
*Li'ly*, n. f. [*lilium*, Latin.]  
 The *li* hath a bulbous root, consisting of several fleshy  
 scales adhering to an axis; the stalk is greatly furnished with  
 leaves; the flower is composed of six leaves, and is shaped  
 somewhat like a bell: in some species the petals are greatly  
 reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the  
 flower rises the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, com-  
 monly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of com-  
 pressed seeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in  
 a double row. There are thirty-two species of this plant,  
 including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagon  
 of various sorts. *Müller.*  
 Oh! had the monster seen those *li*ly hands  
 Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,  
 And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;  
 He would not then have touch'd them for his life. *Shaksp.*  
 Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!  
 No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!  
 Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *li*ly,  
 That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,  
 I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
 Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man,  
 by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red  
*li*ly, or flower-de-luce. *Peasam on Drawing.*  
 Take but the humblest *li*ly of the field;  
 And if our pride will to our reason yield;  
 It must by sure comparison be shown,  
 That on the regal seat great David's son,  
 Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,  
 Shines with less glory than that simple flower.  
 Go, gentle gales, and bear my sighs along:  
 For her the feather'd quires forget their long;  
 For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
*Lily-daffodil*, n. f. [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.  
*Lily-hyacinth*, n. f. [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]  
 It hath a *li*ly flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the  
 flower of hyacinth, whose pointal becomes a globular pointed  
 fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which  
 are contained many seeds, almost round; the roots are fleshy,  
 and shaped like those of the *li*ly. There are three species of  
 this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a  
 third red. *Müller.*  
*Lily of the Valley*, or *May li*ly, n. f. [*lilium convallium*.]  
 The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and  
 divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a  
 soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very  
 common in shady woods. *Müller.*  
*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into the  
 ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*Lily-livered*, adj. [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.  
 A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a bafe,  
 proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, fil-  
 dly worsted-flooding knave; a *li*ly-livered, action-taking  
 knave. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
*Li'mature*, n. f. [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the  
 particles rubbed off by a file.  
*Li'mb*, n. f. [*lim*, Saxon and Scottish; *lem*, Danish.]  
 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.  
 A second Hector, for his grim aspect,  
 And large proportion of his strong knit *limb*. *Shaksp.*  
 O! that I had her here, to tear her *limb* meal. *Shaksp.*  
 Now am I come each *limb* to survey.  
 If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A  
 philosophical word.  
 By farther moving the prism about, the colours again  
 emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its  
 inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow.  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
 To *Li'mb*, v. a. [from the noun.]  
 1. To supply with limbs.  
 As they please,  
 They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size  
 Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton.*  
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.  
*Li'mbeck*, n. f. [corrupted by popular pronunciation from  
*alembick*.] A still.  
 Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,  
 Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*  
 A'

# LIM

The royal soul, that, like the lab'ring moon,  
 By charms of art was hurried down;  
 Fore'd with regret to leave her native sphere,  
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All others from all things draw all that's good,  
 Life, soul, form, spirit, where they being have;  
 I, by love's *limbeck*. *Donne.*  
 Fires of Spain, and the line,  
 Whose countries *limbeck* to our bodies be,  
 Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*  
 Call up, unbound,  
 In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,  
 Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*  
 The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and  
 sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Hawell.*  
 He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
 Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbeck* rise,  
 It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*  
 The warm *limbeck* draws  
 Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*  
*Li'mbeck*, adj. [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.  
 A fleet of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,  
 To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*  
*Li'mber*, adj. Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.  
 You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shaksp.*  
 I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state,  
 Edward Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and  
 indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found  
 him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have  
 some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his  
 fear. *Watton.*  
 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
 Insect, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans  
 For wings; and smallest lineaments exact  
 In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride.  
 She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her  
 long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheism.*  
 The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arte-  
 ria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the asphi-  
 gus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*  
 At last the ulcer is covered over with a *limber* callus. *Harv.*  
*Li'mberness*, n. f. [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.  
*Li'mbo*, n. f. [*limbo*, from *limbus inferorum*.] *Du Gange.*  
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither plea-  
 sure nor pain. Popularly hell.  
 No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,  
 A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
 One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shaksp.*  
 Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!  
 As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shaksp.*  
 All these up-whirl'd aloft  
 Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,  
 Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd  
 The paradise of fools. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.  
 2. Any place of misery and restraint.  
 For he no sooner was at large,  
 But Trulla straight brought on the charge;  
 And in the self-same *limbo* put  
 The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudibras.*  
 Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in  
*limbo*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
*Li'mb*, n. f. [*lim*, zel'man, Saxon, to glue.]  
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and  
 entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.  
 Poor bird! shouldst never fear the net or *limb*,  
 The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 You must lay *limb*, to tangle her desires,  
 By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes  
 Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shaksp.*  
 Monster, come put some *limb* upon your fingers, and  
 away with the rest. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
 Jollier of this state  
 Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,  
 Like nets or *limb* twigs, whoso'er he goes,  
 His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*  
 A poor thrush was taken with a bush of *limb* twigs.  
 L'Estrange's Fables.  
 Then toils for beasts, and *limb* for birds were found,  
 And deep-mouth'd dogs did forell walks surround. *Dryden.*  
 Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts  
 Like nets, or *limb* twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*  
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in  
 cement.  
 There are so many species of *limb* stone, that we are to  
 understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper de-  
 gree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a  
 great chullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling  
 into a loose white powder at the bottom. The *limb* we have  
 in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than  
 that made of stone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 They were now, like sand without *limb*, ill bound toge-  
 ther, especially as many as were English, who were at a  
 gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who  
 was faithful to their side. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

# LIM

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,  
 We never hear the workmen prais'd,  
 Who bring the *limb*, or place the stones,  
 But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*  
*Limb* is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone  
 that is not sandy, or very cold; as freestone, &c. *Mortimer.*  
*LIME tree*, or *LINDEN*, n. f.  
 [*Lim*, Saxon.] The linden tree.  
 The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly,  
 in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to  
 the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises  
 the pointal, which becomes reticulated, of one capsule,  
 containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers  
 and turners. These trees continue sound many years, and  
 grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions  
 one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. *Millar.*  
 Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs along.  
 For her the *limb* their pleasing shades deny;  
 For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*  
 4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]  
 Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;  
 To where the lemon and the piercing *limb*,  
 With the deep orange glowing through the green,  
 Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 To *Li'mb*, v. a. [from *limb*.]  
 1. To entangle; to ensnare.  
 Oh bosom, black as death!  
 Oh *limb* wood, that, struggling to be free,  
 Art more engaged. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
 Example, that is terrible shows in the wreck of maiden-  
 hood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succellion; but that they  
 are *limb*ed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shaksp.*  
 The bird that hath been *limb*ed in a bush,  
 With trembling wings misdoubeth ev'ry bush;  
 And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
 Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
 Where my poor young was *limb'd*, was caught, and kill'd.  
*Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 2. To smear with lime.  
 Myself have *limb'd* a bush for her,  
 And place a quire of such enticing birds,  
 That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*  
 Those twigs in time will come to be *limb'd*, and then you  
 are all lost if you do but touch them. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. To cement.  
 I will not ruin my father's house,  
 Who gave his blood to *limb* the stones together,  
 And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
 4. To manure ground with lime.  
 The reason why they did so was, because of the encourage-  
 ment which that abatement of interest gave to landlords and  
 tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Chil.*  
 All sorts of pease love *limb*ed or marled land. *Mortimer.*  
*Li'mekiln*, n. f. [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where stones are burnt  
 to lime.  
 The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a  
*lime kiln*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 They were found in a *lime kiln*, and having passed the  
 fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*  
*Limestone*, n. f. [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime  
 is made.  
 Fire stone and *lime stone*, if broke small, and laid on cold  
 lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*LIME-water*, n. f.  
*Lime water*, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with  
 some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great  
 service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of  
 the lungs. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
 He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *lime water*  
 alone, and some in brandy and *lime water* mixed, and had  
 from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*Li'mit*, n. f. [*limiter*, French; *limitar*, Latin.] bound; bor-  
 der; utmost reach.  
 The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be  
 most holy. *Exod. xliii. 12.*  
 To *Li'mit*, v. a. [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] To con-  
 fine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not  
 to leave at large.  
 They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel.  
*Psal. lxxviii. 41.*  
 Thanks I must you con,  
 That you are thieves profess;  
 For there is boundless theft  
 In *limited* professions. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
 If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited*  
 monarch. *Swift.*  
 2. To restrain from a lax or general signification; as, the uni-  
 verse is here *limited* to this earth.  
*Limitaneous*, adj. [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds.  
*Dictionary.*  
 I'LIMITARY.